

the Democratic advocates of the treaty. For the first time the situation seems to be that if any one amendment is adopted it will not be the Shantung amendment, but the amendment giving the United States an equal vote in the league assembly with Britain.

The six Democratic Senators already mentioned do not see how they can vote against that amendment, and as Senators Reed, Gore and Walsh are almost certain also to vote for such an amendment this would mean nine votes for it on the Democratic side alone, thus giving the Republicans considerable leeway for defections from their own ranks on this rollcall.

Indications, as seen by Senators of both parties, are that the Irish organizations will carry their fight into every state which boasts a handful of Irish voters, and this is creating a situation which it is feared loyalty to the party leaders may fail to control.

Democrats Fear Results
But the contingency which is really worrying the Democrats is in case they should win the treaty fight, thus ignoring the pleas of the Irish for changes in the league covenant and treaty. If this is done it will be mainly by Democratic votes, and Democratic Senators fear if the league should figure at all in the campaign next year that the Irish leaders will be characterizing the whole performance as a surrender to Britain and a betrayal of Ireland, not only by President Wilson but by the individual Democratic Senators who vote as the President wishes and against what might be called the Irish reservations and amendments.

There was a tremendous demand at the Foreign Relations Committee room to-day by Democratic Senators for copies of the speeches made by Bourke Cockran, Frank P. Walsh, Justice Cohan, Michael F. Ryan, ex-Governor Dunne, of Illinois, and other Irish leaders before the committee indicating an intense interest in the situation.

Will Get Little Comfort
"You will get little comfort out of it," one Republican Senator said to a Democratic colleague as he opened his copy on the floor. "Those fellows say the whole league and the whole treaty are an abomination."

Republican leaders Lodge to-day showed the unimpaired draft of the reservation to be inserted in the ratification resolution to various Senators, including the group of so-called "mild reservationists." Most of them are said to have expressed approval. While the text could not be obtained, Senators who saw it say there is very little difference in language and none in principle, from the texts which have been under consideration all along covering the four cardinal points—safeguarding Article X, insuring the right to withdraw from the league, protecting the Monroe Doctrine from league interference and asserting the lack of authority of the league to meddle in such domestic matters as immigration, customs duties or coastwise traffic.

Knox Charges Britain Would Control Persia
Precipitates Debate on Recent Treaty and Says England Has Far East Nation in Her Power

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Discussion of the treaty recently negotiated between Great Britain and Persia was precipitated by Senator Knox, Republican of Pennsylvania, during the session to-day of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At the Senator's suggestion Charles W. Russell, Minister to Persia during President Taft's administration, was heard. He asked that the Senate make a "written protest" against the pact.

The treaty, as quoted by Mr. Russell, provides for control of Persia financial and military matters by joint British-Persian commissions, but Senator Knox declared that by the terms of the treaty the decisions of the British members would be final.

Mr. Russell told the committee he had obtained the copy he read "confidentially" and would not disclose the source, but added that it was authentic. Senator Swanson, Democrat of Virginia, asked if it was a secret treaty. Mr. Russell said it could not be under the Persian constitution, nor, for that matter, could it be constitutional in any case.

"No constitution," he said "could contemplate giving either the Parliament or the executive or both the power to commit national honor."

Suggests Written Protest
Senator Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut, acting chairman, asked what Mr. Russell thought the Senate could do about it.

"You could make a written protest," Mr. Russell said.

He declared that the treaty gave Great Britain absolute power over "the purse and the sword of Persia." For a hundred years, he added, Great Britain, with Russia, had "bedeviled and badgered Persia," and it was time "to get out of the old habit and learned better manners."

Eugene Pivany, secretary of the Hungarian-American Federation, who presented the views of former Hungarians who are now American citizens, was asked by Senator Brandegee if he believed the principle of self-determination had been followed out in the treaty with Germany.

"As a whole it has," he said. "Do you believe there was any justice in giving Shantung to Japan?" "I think not."

Fears a "Chinese Wall"
Speaking for the Hungarian-American Press Association, Dr. Bela Skelly,

of New York, declared that under the guise of high sounding promises the league of nations, through terms of Articles X and XI, would perpetuate "spoils and injustices," and build a Chinese wall around subjugated peoples.

"This league is a league of injustice," he declared, adding that while the terms of the Hungarian treaty had not been published, it was understood the most extreme claims of Serbia, Rumania, German Austria and other countries coveting Hungarian lands had been granted. He congratulated the committee on its "firm stand" against the league.

Treaty Binds Bulgaria To Accept Open Grants
"Temps" Says Pact Will Force Her to Agree to Future Decisions on Thrace and Aegean

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The peace treaty to be offered Bulgaria, says the "Temps," contains an article by which Bulgaria will bind itself to accept future decisions by the powers with regard to Thrace and the Aegean Sea.

The Aegean seaport, access to which the Allies have decided to give Bulgaria under the peace treaty, is Dedeagatch, together with the railway leading to that port.

A Havas dispatch from Paris on September 1 said the supreme council had decided to hand the Bulgarian delegation the text of a treaty which would provide for a port for Bulgaria on the Aegean Sea, but would not name the port, Bulgaria being merely asked to renounce her claims to certain territory, the distribution of which would be made later.

57 Per Cent of French Troops Under 31 Killed
Total Losses Constituted 26 Per Cent of the Men Mobilized, Says Captain Andre Tardieu

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Captain Andre Tardieu, speaking for the government during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon on ratification of the German peace treaty, said the French war losses constituted 57 per cent of the men mobilized. Fifty-seven per cent of all men with the colors under thirty-one years of age were killed.

"The peace obtained by the French delegation is a peace which guarantees solidarity and justice, in accordance with the principles which our soldiers died for," Captain Tardieu declared.

"France did not win the war alone and therefore could not make peace alone," he continued. "It was an Allied victory, thus it should be an Allied peace."

Would Safeguard France
Concerning the Rhine frontier, Captain Tardieu said the Anglo-Franco-American treaty would safeguard France from future aggression. America and Great Britain, he asserted, at first advocated occupation of the Rhine for five years, but the French proposal for a fifteen-year occupation prevailed.

Captain Tardieu expressed surprise that the members of the Right were criticizing the treaty because the terms were too mild toward Germany and the interests of the Left because they were too severe. In conclusion he said the treaty gave France all the necessary guarantees, especially the Anglo-Franco-American conventions, to place Germany in such a military and economic position that France need have no fear of a recurrence of aggression on the part of Germany.

Louis Barthou, former Premier and chairman of the peace ratification committee, declared that the treaty was insufficient and obscure. He reproached Premier Clemenceau with having kept the parliamentary commissions in ignorance of the negotiations.

Ex-Emperor Charles Is To Leave Switzerland
Deposed Monarch Denies He Has Hand in Plots to Put Him Back Upon the Throne

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—It is reported that former Emperor Charles has given up the lease of the chateau which he has been residing at Prangins, near here, and intends leaving Switzerland shortly. His destination is unknown, but it is believed that he probably will go to Bavaria.

The former Emperor has written to a Swiss friend, privately, protesting against rumors regarding alleged Hapsburg intrigues in Switzerland.

He says in the letter that he has "faithfully kept his promise to completely abstain from politics" while in Switzerland, adding: "My fate for the present is silence and waiting."

Allied Ultimatum To Rumania Near
PARIS, Sept. 2.—The supreme council to-day discussed the failure of Rumania to make written responses to the council's notes on the Hungarian occupation. It is likely the council will send an admiral in the near future with an emphatic note demanding an immediate response by Rumania to its communications.

The council, according to the "Echo de Paris," considered the question of racial minorities in Serbia and their equality with others in economic matters. The question of unwarranted interference in their internal affairs has been raised by some of the small nations in this connection.

In order to avoid affronting Serbia in this respect France, the newspaper adds, has proposed that such protection apply to new Serbian territory and not to Serbia as constituted before the war.

The Allied Reply to Austria

Allies Reject Austria's Plea For Clemency

Continued from page 1

be the principles which they consider must be applied to the settlement of the late war so far as Austria is concerned. The people of Austria, together with their neighbors, the people of Hungary, bear in a peculiar degree responsibility for the calamities which have befallen Europe during the last five years.

Responsibility Pointed Out
"The war was precipitated by an ultimatum presented to Serbia by the government at Vienna and requiring acceptance within forty-eight hours of a series of demands, which amounted to the destruction of the independence of a neighboring sovereign state. The royal government of Serbia accepted the prescribed time all the demands except those which involved the virtual surrender of its independence."

"Yet the then Austrian government, refusing all offers of a conference of conciliation on the basis of that reply, immediately opened hostilities against Serbia, thereby deliberately setting light to a train which led directly to a universal war."

"It is now evident that this ultimatum was no more than an insincere excuse for beginning a war for which the late autocratic government at Vienna, in close association with the rulers of Germany, had long prepared and for which it considered the time had arrived. The presence of Austrian guns at the siege of Liege and Namur is further proof, if proof were required, of the intimate association of the government of Vienna with the government of Berlin in its plot against public law and the liberties of Europe."

"The Austrian delegates appear to think that responsibility for these acts rested solely on the Hapsburg dynasty and its satellites, and that by reason of the dissolution of that monarchy through the victory of the Allies, the people of Austria can escape responsibility for the deeds of the government, which was their own government and which had its home in their capital."

Plea Not Borne Out
"Had the people of Austria in the years preceding endeavored to curb the militarist and domineering spirit by which the government of the Hapsburg monarchy was animated, had they made any effective protest against the war, or refused to support or assist their rulers in prosecuting it, some attention might now be paid to this plea. But the fact that the war was proclaimed on its outbreak in Vienna, that the people of Austria were its ardent supporters from start to finish and that they did nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their government and its allies until they had been defeated in the field, makes it clear that, according to any canon of justice, they must be held to bear their full measure of responsibility for a crime which has brought such misery on the world."

"There is, however, a further fact to which the Allied and associated powers feel bound to point. The Hapsburg system became in its essence a system maintaining the ascendancy of the German and Magyar peoples over a majority of the inhabitants of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This ancient and effete autocracy, with its militarist traditions, was maintained in existence through the vigorous support of the inhabitants of Austria and Hungary because it gave to them a position of political and economic domination over their fellow subjects."

Supported Prussian Domination
"It was a policy of racial ascendancy and oppression to which the people of Austria gave their steady support, which was one of the deeper causes of the war. It led to those irredentist movements along the frontiers of Austria and Hungary, which kept Europe in a ferment of unrest. It led to the growing dependence of Austria-Hungary on Germany, and consequently to the ordination of the Austro-Hungarian policy to the German plans of domination, and, in the end, it led to a situation in which the rulers of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy could see no other

way of preserving their own power than to set to work deliberately to destroy the liberty of small and dependent nations, which kept alive the vision of liberty among their oppressed brethren and which blocked the way to Constantinople and the East.

"In the opinion, therefore, of the Allied and associated powers, it is impossible to admit the plea of the Austrian delegation that the people of Austria do not share the responsibility of the government which provoked the war, or that they are to escape the duty of making reparation to the peoples of their capacity to those whom they and the government they sustained have so grievously wronged. The principles upon which the draft treaty is based must therefore remain."

Still Considered Enemy
"Until the signing of peace the people of Austria are and will remain an enemy people. Upon its signature they will become a state with whom the Allied and associated powers hope and expect to maintain friendly relations."

"(2) The Austrian delegates have further protested against the arrangements under the treaty governing their relations with the new states formed out of the late Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

"The Allied and associated powers feel bound to point out that the disabilities from which Austria will suffer will arise, not from the provisions of the treaty, but mainly from the policy of ascendancy which its people have pursued in the past. Had the policy of Austria-Hungary been one of liberty and justice to all its peoples the upper Danube states might have remained in friendly economic and political unity. As it was, the policy of ascendancy produced one of the cruellest tragedies of the late war, when millions of the subject people of Austria-Hungary were driven, under pain of death, to fight against their will in an army which was being used to perpetrate their own service, as well as to compass the destruction of liberty in Europe."

Protection for Independents
"Many of these peoples protested against the war, and for their protests suffered confiscation, imprisonment or death. Many more, who were captured or escaped, joined the armies of the Allies and played their part in the war of liberation, but they are now one and all determined, and rightly determined, to set themselves up as independent states. They will trust Vienna no more. The policy of ascendancy in the fact of partition, and it is this partition which lies at the root of Austria's troubles to-day."

"Domination caused Dissolution"
"Vienna was made the economic and political centre of the empire, everything was artificially contrived there. Outlying districts and railways were severed in order that the centre might thrive. The break-up of Austria-Hungary, cutting these centralized economic filaments in two, can hardly fail to inflict the severest blows upon the empire, and to start to find its life in the ruins of its own system. But the dissolution of the monarchy, with its consequences, is the direct outcome of that fatal policy of domination for which the people of Austria are themselves principally to blame."

"(3) The Allied and associated powers, however, have no wish to add to the hardships of Austria's position. On the contrary they are anxious to do all in their power to assist her people to accommodate themselves to their new position and to recover their prosperity, provided always that it is at the expense of no other states, formed out of the late empire."

Economic Modifications
"The break-up of the monarchy has given rise to many difficult problems to the relations between the new states, which, under the treaty, are its heirs; it has been recognized as reasonable that the relations between the citizens of the succeeding states should be regulated in certain respects differently from the relations between the citizens of Austria and those of the other Allied and associated powers, and in view of the observations of the Austrian delegation, the Allied and associated powers, while adhering to the general lines of the treaty, have made considerable modifications in its economic provisions."

"The property of Austrian nationals in territories ceded to the Allied powers is not to be restored to its owners free from any measures of liquidation forbidden since the armistice, and is guaranteed similar freedom from seizure or liquidation in the future. Contracts

between Austrian nationals and persons who acquire under the treaty an Allied nationality are maintained without option of cancellation.

Coal Supply Insured
"Provision is made to insure Austria supplies of coal from Czechoslovakia and Poland, upon which she is dependent, in return for reciprocal obligations to supply certain raw materials. Outstanding questions affecting nationals of Austria which require settlement between Austria and its neighboring neighbors are to be regulated by separate conventions, and these conventions are to be drawn up by a conference, to which Austria will be admitted on a footing of equality with the other states concerned."

"Details of these and other concessions will be found in the annexed reply. Finally, the Reparation Commission will be instructed to carry out the duties conferred to it in a strictly humanitarian manner. It will have due regard to the vital interests of the community and will permit any mitigations which it may consider required by the food situation in Austria."

No Territorial Concessions
"As regards the territorial limits established for the Republic of Austria, the Allied and associated powers are unable to admit any modifications in the decisions already communicated. These decisions arrived at after months of careful examination, and the observations furnished by the Austrian delegation have been found to contain no arguments which had not been considered by the conference."

"The Allied and associated powers endeavored to determine the boundaries of the states formed out of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in such an equitable way as to bring a lasting peace to Central Europe. Thus they have drawn for Czechoslovakia the historic frontiers of the crown of Bohemia and, so far as Austria is concerned, they have only departed from this frontier in two minor instances, where the economic interests of the new state appeared, and still appear to outweigh the claims of the Austrian republic."

"In the case of Jugoslavia, the Allied and associated powers have, so far as possible, followed the admitted linguistic boundary. As regards Hungary, they have included within Austria certain German speaking districts hitherto included within the Hungarian frontier."

"They believe that the frontiers now arranged are those which will best guarantee the existence of all the peoples concerned, including Austria, without exposing them to anarchy or internecine competition."

Protects Small Powers
"5. The Allied and associated powers would further remind the Austrian delegation that the treaty of peace makes special provisions for the protection of small communities, such as new Austria. It will no longer be possible for powerful empires to threaten with impunity the political and economic life of their lesser neighbors."

"(6) In conclusion, the Allied and associated powers wish to make it clear that the modifications which they have now made in the draft treaty are final. They wish further to state that if they have not replied specifically to all the points in the reply of the Austrian delegation it is not because they have not taken them into careful consideration, nor must the absence of any reply be taken as acquiescence or in approval of those contentions, nor must the present reply be taken as authoritative interpretation of the text of the treaty."

"The text of the treaty, which we send you to-day, following upon that of July 20 last, which had already undergone considerable changes since the original text of June 2, must be accepted or rejected in the exact terms in which it is now drafted. Consequently, the Allied and associated powers require from the Austrian delegation within a period of five days, counting from the date of the present communication, a declaration informing them that they are prepared to sign this treaty as it now stands. So soon as their declaration reaches the Allied and associated powers arrangements will be made for the immediate signature of peace at St. Germain-en-Laye."

"In default of such declaration within the period above stipulated, the armistice concluded on November 3, 1918, shall be considered as having terminated, and the Allied and associated powers will take such steps as they may judge necessary to impose their conditions."

British Warn Petrograd Is To Be Attacked

Gen. Gough Said to Have Told Populace Food Will Be Sent as Soon as Bolshevik Tyranny Is Ended

Big English Fleet Near

Lithuanians Announce Reds on Their Front Are Surrounded and Asking Peace

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—German reports from Riga declare that General Gough, of the British army, has proclaimed to the population of Petrograd that an attack is about to be made upon that city. The reports quote the proclamation as continuing:

"As soon as Petrograd has been freed from Bolshevik tyranny, food will be sent."

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The Lithuanian Legation announces that the Bolsheviks have been surrounded on the Lithuanian front. They are offering to make peace with the Lithuanians, whose advance continues.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—An American brigade for service in the Lithuanian army has been formed, the work being a complete success, according to an announcement made by the military mission of the Lithuanian delegation to the peace conference. Enough demobilized American officers to form the staff have applied for commissions and many discharged enlisted men have entered the ranks, it is said.

The Lithuanian government is said to be planning to protect the enlisted men and is reported to be negotiating with a prominent American insurance company to insure the men along the lines followed by the American army's War Insurance Bureau. The company's Paris office has cabled headquarters for authority to issue such policies. The American Red Cross also has cabled officials in America for permission to form a medical and welfare unit to serve with the brigade.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Bolshevik forces have captured the outer fortifications of Dvinsk (Dunaburg), according to a Russian Bolshevik communication received here. Dvinsk is on the right bank of the Duna, where it is crossed by the railway from Petrograd to Warsaw.

British Destroyer Sunk By Torpedo in Baltic
LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British destroyer Vittoria was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea August 30, the Admiralty announced to-day. Eight of her complement are missing.

The Vittoria was one of a class of thirty destroyers constructed during the war period. Official details of their construction were withheld, but they were known to be vessels of about 1,200 tons, mounting four 4-inch guns and the customary smaller caliber weapons, capable of a speed of about 33 knots and carrying a complement of about 110 men.

Presumably the Vittoria was one of the units of the British squadron operating against the Bolsheviks in the Northern Baltic and the Gulf of Finland.

Sir George Buchanan Named British Ambassador to Italy
LONDON, Sept. 2.—The following diplomatic appointments are announced: Ambassador to Italy, Sir George W. Buchanan; Ambassador to



Kindex Cabinets are made in 1,000 card units to fit any size card. They are of the finest steel construction and equipped with modern Yale locking systems.

How do you Hold a Whist Hand?
YOU never hold a whist hand with the cards stacked. You keep all the symbols clearly exposed. That, you say, is common sense. We agree with you, and have applied the same principle to card filing.

The biggest firms in every field now use

Kardex
VISIBLE FILING SYSTEMS

"Your Eye is Faster than Your Hand"

With Kardex it is never a question of hunting for the cards you want. You see a whole trayful of names at a glance. They're right at your finger tips. Both sides of each card are available.

Kardex—a meddle-proof, thief-proof, fire-proof system—indispensable to modern business.

AMERICAN KARDEX COMPANY
47 West 34th Street, New York City
Greeley 5951

Spain, Sir Esme W. Howard; Minister to the territory of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Sir Charles Allan Young; Minister to the Netherlands, Sir Ronald W. Graham; Minister to Poland, Sir Horace G. M. Bunsford; Minister to Switzerland, Theophilus Russell; Minister to Sweden, Count Adrian De Rone Barclay; Minister to Finland, Lord Astor; Minister to the Czechoslovak Republic, Sir George Russell; Clerk, Minister to Cuba, William A. F. Erskine.

FRANKLIN SIMON

Hand-Tailored Men's Clothes for Fall

OFFER YOU

Models Starting Toward Popularity Rather Than Receding From It!

You see, Men's Clothes are pretty much the same weight at all seasons. It is only the fabrics that vary, and the models. Of course, you will wear the extreme Summer weights for some time yet anyway, but there will be days between when even a light Fall weight fabric will be appropriate. The point is, that these Fall fabrics are a combination of Summer-and-September weights. But the models run clean up to Christmas.

Franklin Simon & Co

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street—Located on Street Level

E. R. TRIPLER & CO

STETSON SOFT HATS

For Fall

\$6.00 to \$25.00

The styles and colors we are showing should be of interest to those knowing the comfort of a soft hat for early Fall wear.

COLORS:

Pearl Grey, African Brown, Turf, Olive and Ivy Green

"Stetson's are the best—they've stood the test"

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Wanted—

1000 Young Women

16 to 23 years

to learn

Telephone Operating

and to serve in New York City

THE STARTING SALARY IS \$12.00 A WEEK and begins as soon as an accepted applicant enters the Operators' Training Department for the necessary instruction.

THE PAY IS INCREASED as soon as the accepted applicant completes her training period (generally about three weeks) and is assigned to a Central Office that is as near her home as the requirements of the business will permit.

THE OPERATORS' PAY is based on a working period of eight hours a day—six days a week.

EXTRA PAY IS ALLOWED if an operator works on a Saturday afternoon, a Sunday or a holiday.

Call "SPRING OFFICIAL" for more information
OR APPLY IN PERSON at

58 West Houston Street, Manhattan - 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
453 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx - 12:00 M. to 9:00 P.M.
81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn - 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
1336 Broadway, Brooklyn - 12:00 M. to 9:00 P.M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY